THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1773. THE NUMBER 330.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

TO THE PRINTER.

Curſt be the tongue that SLANDER *deals about,*
Whether it forges or retails it out,
Gives virtue *ſcandal*, innocence *a ſear,*
Or from the ſoft-ey'd virgin ſteals a tear!

POPE.

AMONG the various and numberleſs infirmities to which the human ſpecies are ſubject, among all the moral vices with which the mind is infected, not one preſents itſelf to my obſervation in a more hideous and deteſtable light, in its *birth* more *unnatural*, in its *conſequences* more *fatal*, and yet, in the *practice* of it, more *common*, than DEFAMATION. A GOOD NAME, *that ſweeteſt muſic to a virtuous ear*, is an invaluable treaſure; it ſets off *birth*, and gives an air even to *poverty*; it charms more than *beauty*, and ſparkles brighter than all the tawdry of the *Indies*; it ſupports *grandeur*, and ſweetens misfortune. But, ſuch is the freedom with which the reputation of our fellow creatures is attacked by us, one would imagine that a good character, like goods without an owner, belonged to the invader.

I know many perſons very induſtrious in the illnatured office of gathering up ſtories to leſſen the reputation of others, perhaps their intimate acquaintance, and ſpreading them with a certain air of ſatisfaction, and that, too, without *previouſly* inveſtigating the TRUTH or *falſhood* of them; but, admitting that they were *true*, to hover meanly, like *flies*, about the ſores of others, to tear off the dreſſings (as I may ſay) from the wounds of a friend, and expoſe them to the air in wanton cruel fits of diverſion; and not content with ſpreading the ſtories of frailty, folly, or vice, where they are perhaps too juſtly grounded, to *enlarge* them, and even to *invent* new ones; is a tranſgreſſion beyond all excuſe, a tranſgreſſion even againſt *humanity*, a tranſgreſſion that no art or language can poſſibly palliate.

But the meaneſt and moſt cowardly cruelty is to ſtab a *woman*'s reputation. A *woman*'s honour, like her ſex, is ſoft-complexioned; the very breath ſullies it; a touch daſhes it in pieces; wounds given by the tongue to her character, like bites from crocodiles, are beyond the healing virtue of balſam and the power of ſurgery; nay, an indiſcreet word, bolted out at random without malice, without deſign, often ſtabs the reputation of a woman, and the wound proves mortal.

What greatly aggravates the enormity of this crime is, that theſe *harpies* of reputation chiefly direct their aim at the brighteſt objects, like *gnats* in a ſummer's evening, that are never very troubleſome but in the fineſt and moſt glorious ſeaſon, though, like their *kindred calumniators*, they frequently die in ſhooting out their ſtings.

One ſource of this *diabolical* diſtemper is an ill will to mankind, a vanity of being thought in the ſecrets of the world, and a deſire of gratifying either of thoſe diſpoſitions of mind in others, not unattended often with a fancy that they themſelves appear better, as they repreſent others to be worſe. Another great cauſe of it is *envy*; for envy follows *merit* as its ſhade, and detraction is the conſequence of envy. Lord *Verulam* finely obſerves that "a man who "has no virtue in himſelf ever envies virtue, and therefore "he attains what he endeavours if he makes you uneaſy, "becauſe it is envy that makes him ſo."

Nor is the *ſpreader* of ſcandal leſs odious than the *inventor* of it, or the effect of it leſs prejudicial to the perſon at whom it is aimed; the injury is the ſame, however different the principle from whence it proceeds. When the tide of cenſure runs ſtrong againſt any particular character, the generality of perſons are too impotent or too careleſs to ſtop the current; and thus, *ſometimes*, without malice in their own natures, are indolently carried along by others to fall in with the general ſtream.

If theſe murderers of the reputation of others, whether principals in the invention, or acceſſaries in the propagation of ſcandal, would turn their eyes homeward and examine *their own* conduct, they might there find matter for ſatire, and work for repentance; might blame without detraction, and condemn without ſin. Inſtead of meanly attempting to build upon the ruin of another's character, they would then become ſenſible of the irreparable evils flowing from DEFAMATION, and cry out with *Jago*, in Shakeſpear,

"He who filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches *him*,
But makes *me* poor indeed!"

A humourous adventure of a MARRIAGE, *negotiated by a bill of exchange, in* AMERICA.

A MERCHANT, originally from London, having acquired a great fortune in that iſland, concluded with himſelf he could not be happy in the enjoyment of it, unleſs he ſhared it with a woman of merit; and knowing none to his fancy, he reſolved to write to a worthy correſpondent of his at London. He knew no other ſtile than that he uſed in his trade; therefore, treating affairs of love as he did his buſineſs, after giving his friend in a letter ſeveral commiſſions, and reſerving this for the laſt, he went on thus: "Item, ſeeing that I have taken a reſolution to marry, and that I do not find a ſuitable match for me here, do not fail to ſend, by next ſhip bound hither, a young woman of the qualification and form following: As for a portion, I demand none; let her be of an honeſt family, between 20 and 25 years of age, of a middle ſtature, and well proportioned, her face agreeable, her temper mild, her character blameleſs, her health good, and her conſtitution ſtrong enough to bear the change of the climate, that there may be no occaſion to look out for a ſecond, through lack of the firſt, ſoon after ſhe comes to hand; which muſt be provided againſt as much as poſſible, conſidering the great diſtance, and the dangers of the ſea. If ſhe arrives, and conditioned as above ſaid, with the preſent letter endorſed by you, or, at leaſt, an atteſted copy thereof, that there may be no miſtake or impoſition, I hereby oblige and engage myſelf to ſatisfy the ſaid letter, by marrying the bearer at 15 days ſight. In witneſs whereof I ſubſcribe this, &c."

The London correſpondent read over and over the odd article, which put the future ſpouſe on the ſame foot with the bales of goods he was to ſend to his friend; and after admiring the prudent exactneſs of the American, and his laconic ſtile, in enumerating the qualifications which he inſiſted on, he endeavoured to ſerve him to his mind. After many enquiries, he judged he had found a Lady fit for his purpoſe, in a young perſon of a reputable family, but no fortune, of good humour, and of a polite education, well ſhaped, and more than tolerably handſome. He made the propoſal to her as his friend had directed, and the young Gentlewoman, who had no ſubſiſtence but from a croſs old aunt, who gave her a great deal of uneaſineſs, accepted it. A ſhip bound for that iſland was then fitting out at Briſtol; the Gentlewoman went on board the ſame, together with the bales of goods, being well provided with all neceſſaries, and particularly with a certificate in due form, and endorſed by the correſpondent. She was alſo included in the invoice, the laſt article of which ran thus: "Item, a maid of 21 years of age, of the quality, ſhape, and conditioned as per order; as appears by the affidavits and certificates ſhe has to produce." Writings which were thought neceſſary, to ſo exact a man as the future huſband, were an extract of the pariſh regiſter; a certificate of her character ſigned by the curate; an atteſtation of her neighbours, ſetting forth that ſhe had for the ſpace of 3 years lived with an old aunt who was intolerably peeviſh, and that ſhe had not, during all that time, given her ſaid aunt the leaſt occaſion of complaint; and laſtly, the goodneſs of her conſtitution was certified, after conſultation, by four noted phyſicians. Before the Gentlewoman's departure, the London correſpondent ſent ſeveral letters of advice by other ſhips to his friend, whereby he informed him that by ſuch a ſhip he ſent him a young woman of ſuch an age, character, and condition, &c. in a word, ſuch as he deſired to marry. The letters of advice, the bales, and the Gentlewoman, came ſafe to the port; and our American, who happened to be one of the foremoſt on the pier at the lady's landing, was charmed to ſee a handſome perſon, who having heard him called by his name, told him, "Sir, I have a bill of exchange upon you, and you know that it is not uſual for people to carry a great deal of money about them in ſuch a long voyage as I have now made, I beg the favour you will be pleaſed to pay it." At the ſame time ſhe gave him his correſpondent's letter, on the back of which was written, "the bearer of this is the ſpouſe you ordered me to ſend you." Ha, Madam! ſaid the American, I never yet ſuffered my bills to be proteſted, and I ſwear this ſhall not be the firſt; I ſhall reckon myſelf the moſt fortunate of all men, if you allow me to diſcharge it." "Yes, Sir, replied ſhe, and the more willingly, ſince I am apprized of your character. We had ſeveral perſons of honour on board, who knew you very well, and who, during my paſſage, have anſwered all the queſtions I aſked them concerning you, in ſo advantageous a manner, that it has raiſed in me a perfect eſteem for you." This firſt interview was in a few days after followed by the nuptials, which were very magnificent. The new married couple are ſatisfied with their happy union made by a bill of exchange, which was the moſt fortunate that had happened in that iſland for many years.

written by Dr. Franklin.

An ESSAY *on* ENTERTAINMENT.

MARCUS VARRO, in a treatiſe written of the number of gueſts, the diſpoſition and order of an elegant ſupper, the choice, condition, and quality of ſuch as are invited, begins with their number, which, he ſays, ought not to be leſs than the graces, nor greater than that of the muſes; in plain Engliſh, not leſs than three, nor more than nine. They ought not to be many, that every man may have his turn of ſpeaking as well as hearing. A great table is ſubject to noiſe and diſorder; a number of equals cannot eaſily be kept within the bounds of decency and reſpect, one to another. Four things are principally required in what he calls an elegant ſupper. The gueſts muſt be men of ſome quality, well bred, and not ill dreſſed, the place muſt be well choſen, retired from public view and the common diſturbances of paſſengers and buſineſs, where they may hear no noiſe but what they make. The time convenient, not too late, nor too early; for an early ſupper comes too faſt upon a late dinner, and a late ſupper takes too much of the night from our natural reſt, and conſequently too much of the next day from buſineſs. The linen, the room, the ſervants, and what we now call the beaufet, rather clean and neat than pompous, or magnificent; the ſupper, ſuch as ſome of the invited may give in their turn without hurting themſelves. Not all great talkers, nor too ſilent; but ingenious men, knowing when to ſpeak, and when to hear; rather facetious, witty, and agreeable, than contentious, rhetorical, or eloquent. Eloquence is proper in a great aſſembly, or ſenate; contention for the bar, or courts of juſtice; but in a private company, a ſhorter way of expreſſion, and a quicker turn of wit, is more acceptable. The gueſts ſhould not be all old, nor all young men; for old men talk of nothing but what was done twenty years ago, and young fellows of nothing but the amours, the diſorders, and debauches of laſt week. The old ought to put on as much youth as they can on ſuch occaſions, and the young a temporary gravity, that the two extremes may meet in a third point. Stories ought to be ſparingly ventured upon; for they impoſe too long a ſilence on the reſt of the company, and may offend three ways; either by being too tedious, common, or unpleaſant. The converſation ſhould not roll, or dwell upon ſtate affairs, private buſineſs, or matters of intereſt, which men are apt to diſpute with more heat, concern, or animoſity, than is conſiſtent with the good humour and mirth principally intended at ſuch meetings; in which we ſhould rather talk of pleaſant, chearful, and delightful ſubjects; ſuch as beauty, painting, muſic, poetry, the writers of the paſt and preſent age; whereby we may at once improve and refreſh our wits, not rack and torture them with knotty, rugged, and contradictory diſputes, occaſioned often by an affectation of ſuperiority, which is the worſt effect, and greateſt proof of ſelf-conceit. Such men think themſelves in the right, becauſe others will not give themſelves the vain trouble of telling them they are in the wrong, which is oftener a tribute paid by modeſt men to their invincible obſtinacy than an acknowledgment of ſuperior judgment. Every man ought to be left to his liberty in point of wine as well as meat; for amongſt men, as well as horſes, *ſome want the curb, and ſome the ſpur.*

EPITAPH *on General* WOLFE.

IF e'er thy country's loſs can claim a ſigh,
If *Albion*'s ſons thou ever counted'ſt dear,
Behold this tomb,
And when it dictates, 'tis the ſhrine of *WOLFE*,
Thou know'ſt enough;
For *England* rears no ſtranger to his fate.
Tho' ſhort's the durance of the ſculptur'd lines,
Tho' fades refulgent marble,
His glory,
Whilſt labouring time
The dreadful ſtooping clift
Mows down,
Still is re-echoed by the trump of fame.
Yes,
Whilſt the keen flint
Cannot withſtand his ſcythe,
Nor the ſleek alabaſter
Glide it off,
Every honeſt BRITON tells it to his ſon.

Singular ACCOUNT *of a* MISER.

AVARICE, of all other paſſions, is the leaſt to be accounted for, as it precludes the miſer from all pleaſure, except that of hoarding. The prodigal, the gameſter, the ambitious, have ſomething to plead by way of palliatives for their inordinate affections to their reſpective objects and purſuits, but the miſer gratifies his paſſion at the expence of every conveniency, indulgence, or even neceſſary of life. He is aptly compared to the magpye, who hides gold, which he can make no uſe of.

Mr. Vandille was the moſt remarkable man in Paris, both on account of his immenſe riches, and his extreme avarice. He lodged as high up as the roof would admit him, to avoid noiſe or viſits, maintained one poor old woman, to attend him in his garret, and allowed her only ſeven ſous per week, or a penny *per diem*. His uſual diet was bread and milk, and, for indulgence, ſome poor ſour wine on Sunday; on which day he conſtantly gave one farthing to the poor, being one ſhilling and a penny per annum, which he caſt up, and, after his death, his extenſive charity amounted to forty three ſhillings and four pence. This prudent œconomiſt had been a Magiſtrate, or officer, at Boulogne; from which obſcurity he was promoted at Paris, for the reputation of his wealth, which he lent upon undeniable ſecurity to the public funds, not caring to truſt individuals with his *life* and *ſoul*. While a Magiſtrate at Boulogne, he maintained himſelf by taking upon him to be milk taſter general at the market, and from one to another filled his belly, and waſhed down his bread at no expence of his own; not, doubtleſs, from any other principle than that of ſerving the public, in regulating the goodneſs of milk. When he was called to Paris, knowing that ſtage vehicles were expenſive, he determined to go thither on foot, and, to avoid being robbed, he took care to export with himſelf neither more nor leſs than the conſiderable ſum of threepence ſterling to carry him one hundred and thirty miles; and, with the greater facility to execute his plan of operation, he went in the quality of a poor Prieſt, or mendicant, and no doubt gathered ſome

few pence on the road from ſuch pious and well diſpoſed perſons of the country who were ſtrangers to him.

The great value a miſer annexes to a farthing will make us leſs ſurprized at the infinite attachment he muſt have to a guinea, of which it is the ſeed, growing, by gentle gradations, into pence, ſhillings, pounds, thouſands and ten thouſands; which made this worthy connoiſſeur ſay, "Take care of the farthings, and the pence and ſhillings will take care of themſelves; theſe ſemina of wealth may be compared to ſeconds of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itſelf." When he became extenſively rich, being, in the year 1735, worth ſeven or eight hundred thouſand pounds, which he begot or multiplied on the body of a ſingle ſhilling, from the age of ſixteen to the age of ſeventy two; one day he heard a wood man going by in ſummer, at which ſeaſon they ſtock themſelves with fuel for the winter, he agreed with him at the loweſt rate poſſible, but ſtole from the poor man ſeveral logs, with which he loaded himſelf to his ſecret hiding hole, and thus contracted, in that hot ſeaſon, a fever; he then ſent, for the firſt time, for a ſurgeon to bleed him, who aſking half a livre for the operation, was diſmiſſed; he then ſent for an apothecary, but he was as high in his demand; he then ſent for a poor barber, who undertook to open a vein for threepence a time: "But, ſays this worthy œconomiſt, friend, how often will it be requiſite to bleed?" "Three times," ſaid he. "And what quantity of blood do you intend to take?" "About eight ounces each time, anſwered the barber." "That will be nine pence; too much, too much;' ſays the old miſer, I have determined to go a cheaper way to work; take the whole quantity you deſign to take at three times at one time, and that will ſave me ſixpence;" which being inſiſted on, he loſt twenty four ounces of blood, and died in a few days, leaving all his vaſt treaſures to the King, whom he made his ſole heir. Thus he contracted his diſorder by pilfering, and his death by an unprecedented piece of parſimony.

BOSTON, July 15.

Extract of a letter from London, May 15.

"It is very much ſuſpected in town, that the buſtle about war is not yet over. By what I can learn the Spaniards have refuſed to give up their armament, and inſiſt on maintaining the preparations of their fleet; if it is true, it will be neceſſary for us to ſend ſhips to the Mediterranean, which our Miniſtry had planned and countermanded too precipitately; and I fear a little time will prove matters not ſo well ſettled as we flattered ourſelves they were."

SALEM, July 13.

We hear that the ſchooner ———, belonging to this place, and lately commanded by Captain John Maſury, is arrived in the Weſt Indies, from the coaſt of Africa, and that the Captain and three men were dead; but that the mate and one hand, the only two of the crew left, performed the arduous taſk of navigating the veſſel from the river Gambia to Dominica in nineteen days, having at the ſame time twenty five ſlaves under their care.

NEW YORK, July 26.

Captain Charles Sprainger, in fourteen days from St. Vincents, and twelve from St. Euſtatia, ſpoke no veſſel on the paſſage. Peace and harmony ſeemed firmly eſtabliſhed in St. Vincents, where there was a free communication between the Engliſh inhabitants and the Charibs, who continually brought in their fiſh and other articles, to ſell and exchange for ſuch goods as they wanted of the Engliſh. The weather had been ſeaſonable, and their crops were likely to be good.

Yeſterday arrived here Captain Stewart, in eight weeks from Gibraltar, and informs that the Pallas frigate put in there the day before he ſailed, the Captain of which reported that he had been at Toulon and Carthagena, where there was not the leaſt ſign of any hoſtile preparation, the French and Spaniſh navy at both places being laid up; and that all thoughts of a war in that part of the world were over.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

The ſchooner Sally, Tucker, and ſhip William, Livingſton, are arrived at Jamaica from Virginia.

Sunday laſt arrived here Captain Bethel, in twenty two days from the Miſſiſippi, who informs that a ſloop, with the Gentlemen ſent out by the military adventurers on board, failed in company with him, bound for New York, but were to touch at Penſacola; that he left in the river the brig Union, Captain Harris, and ſloop Diligent, Captain M'Calla, belonging to New York, who were loading, and were to ſail in twenty days for the Weſt Indies. On his paſſage, the thirteenth inſtant, in lat. 25, long. 18, 53, he ſpoke his Majeſty's ſhip Amelia, with an Admiral on board, bound from Jamaica for Portſmouth

Extract of a letter from New York, July 26.

"The brig Good Intent, Captain Simmons, a new veſſel, loaded with tobacco, bound from Maryland to London, after leaving her port, proved ſo leaky that they were obliged to put in here, where they have laid her aſhore and diſcovered two leaks; but are in hopes ſhe will be able to proceed on her voyage without unloading."

JAMES CITY, Auguſt 18, 1773.

ALL *perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of* Emery Hughes, *deceaſed, by bills, bonds, mortgages, &c. are deſired to make them known immediately to*

G. HUGHES.

YORK TOWN, Auguſt 3, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber has on hand about three hundred pounds ſterling worth of *EUROPEAN GOODS*, which he will diſpoſe of at a low advance, by wholeſale, and make the terms of payment convenient to the purchaſer.—He requeſts the favour of all thoſe indebted to him to pay off their bonds and accounts immediately, otherwiſe they will be put into the hands of an attorney, without reſpect of perſons.

THOMAS ARCHER.

PETER HARDY

BEGS leave once more to addreſs the public, by informing them that he has opened ſhop at the BRICK HOUSE belonging to the eſtate of Col. Cuſtis, near the MADHOUSE, where he intends to carry on the COACH and CHAISE making buſineſs, with all its appendant branches, in the moſt elegant and *finiſhed* manner, particularly the ornamental part, viz. carving, gilding, painting, and japaning; all which different branches he flatters himſelf he is well acquainted with, having ſtudiouſly endeavoured to obtain them by a long courſe of practice in Europe; and it gives him the utmoſt pleaſure that thoſe Gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their commands ſince his reſidence in this country are highly pleaſed, as they have frequently ſignified, with the execution of his work.

ALSO

ELECTRICAL MACHINES,

OF ALL SORTS, WITH DIRECTIONS TO USE THEM.

He moreover deſires to inform the public that he has engaged a workman in the BRASSFOUNDER's buſineſs, whoſe knowledge in that profeſſion, he can venture to affirm, is ſurpaſſed by no one in America; any Gentleman, therefore, may be ſupplied with all kinds of braſs work on the moſt reaſonable terms. But he muſt, however, requeſt all thoſe who entruſt him with their commands to produce the caſh on the delivery of their work, which will the better enable him to carry on his buſineſs with ſpirit and alacrity. Every command, however trifling, will be moſt gratefully acknowledged.

*** Two or three journeymen, who are well acquainted with the coach and chaiſe making buſineſs will meet with encouragement by applying to ſaid Hardy; and thoſe who have old braſs to diſpoſe of will be allowed a good price for it, if delivered to him, in Williamſburg.—He would willingly take two ſober, diſcreet lads, as apprentices.

GLOUCESTER, Auguſt 14, 1773.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

Good WEST INDIA RUM;

ALSO

MADEIRA WINE,

OF THE LONDON *QUALITY, The PRODUCE of a remarkable fine* VINTAGE.

JOHN SEAWELL.

AGREEABLE to an advertiſement in Mr. Rind's Gazette, a number of the ſubſcribers under the act of Aſſembly for opening the FALLS of JAMES RIVER met at Capt. Gunn's, and on comparing the ſubſcription papers before them for that purpoſe, and knowing of others, are of opinion that a ſum nearly ſufficient to effect that deſirable purpoſe is already ſubſcribed; but as the ſubſcribers aſſembled did not think themſelves ſufficient, under the act, to proceed on a buſineſs of ſuch importance, they deſire, and moſt earneſtly requeſt, that all perſons concerned, as ſubſcribers (or if any of them be dead, that the perſons empowered to act for them) will give their attendance at Capt. Gunn's, in Richmond, on the firſt day of September next. It is expected that thoſe Gentlemen, who to forward ſo uſeful an undertaking have ſubſcription papers in their poſſeſſion, will attend with them; or if buſineſs of greater conſequence prevents that, in that caſe they will, under a ſafe conveyance, ſend them to Mr. James Buchanan, of Richmond, at or before the ſaid meeting.

ARCHIBALD CARY,
RICHARD ADAMS,
JOHN MAYO,
WILLIAM CABELL, junior,
JOSEPH CABELL,
CARTER HARRISON.

DUMFRIES, Auguſt 16, 1773.

For LONDON,

THE ſnow HIBERNIA, JOHN ROBERTSON, maſter, now taking in TOBACCO at Quantico, Potowmack river, on liberty of conſignment, at eight pounds ſterling per ton. All perſons deſirous of making uſe of this opportunity are requeſted to forward their orders as ſoon as poſſible to the Captain on board, or to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM SAVAGE.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 17th of September, on the premiſes, purſuant to an act of Aſſembly,

A TRACT of land in King & Queen county, containing about 1000 acres, lying upon the Dragon Swamp, the property of Mr. William Todd. The land is very good, has all conveniencies for cropping, and enough of it cleared to work at leaſt twelve hands. It will be ſold altogether, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; to whom twelve months credit will be allowed, they giving bond and approved ſecurity to

GEORGE BROOKE,
GREGORY BAYLOR,
WILLIAM LYNE,
JOHN TAYLOE CORBIN,
RICHARD TUNSTALL, jun.
} Truſtees.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt of January next.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 19, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

ABSCONDED laſt Sunday morning, JOHN BAIN, by trade a tailor. He it about five feet nine inches high, ſlim made, about four and twenty years of age, wears his own ſhort light coloured hair, his face is full of ſpots and pimples, and he is much addicted to liquor. He went off with one PETRIE, a gardener, who is a ſtout made man; and they were ſeen the day after, about twelve miles from town, on the road to Ruffin's ferry. It is ſuppoſed they intend for Alexandria. The above reward will be paid on bringing him to

ROBERT NICOLSON.

TAKEN up, in Lunenburg, a ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, appears to be 10 years old, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on both ſhoulders and buttocks D. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

JAMES EASTHAM.

TAKEN up, in Auguſta, two ſheep, one of which had on a large bell, with a crop and bitt in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 6s. PETER HOG.

ON Friday the 6th inſtant eſcaped from Vaulter's ordinary, in Eſſex county, near Micer's, through the connivance of Cornelius Slavin and his wife, in whoſe cuſtody they were, two runaway white ſervant men, which Simmons Everet was bringing from New London, in Bedford county, to their maſter, Richard Lee, in Weſtmoreland county. As they were handcuffed, they could not have made their eſcape, if they had not been let looſe on purpoſe. The names of the ſervants are as follow: WILLIAM WALKER, alias SMITH, a gardener by trade, and a convict; he is ſlim made, has very white teeth, which he ſhews when he ſpeaks or laughs, ſhort ſtrait black hair, blue eyes, thin viſage, a coarſe voice, and a cough, and has a remarkable ſwing in his walk. THOMAS PUTTRELL, an indented ſervant, by trade a butcher, and underſtands gardening and farming, is a luſty, well made fellow, of a fair complexion, has hazle eyes, brown hair, which curls in his neck, is round faced, has very white teeth, which he ſhews when he ſpeaks or laughs, is quick of ſpeech, and has a butcher's ſteel with him. The above ſervants are meanly cloathed, unleſs they have a wallet of Everet's clothes with them, which was in Slavin's cuſtody, and is miſſing; it contained two pair of leather and nankeen breeches, a nankeen jacket, two pair of white thread and one pair of black worſted ſtockings, a glaſs pocket bottle, a white hichory ſtick, with a dagger in it, and a pewter ferret to it. When Everit called at Slavin's in the evening, in order to induce him to ſtay all night, Slavin told him the ſmallpox and flux were at Leeds and Hobb's Hole, and in almoſt every houſe on the road between his ordinary and thoſe places. What renders it more ſuſpicious, the next morning he refuſed to get his horſe for him, which obliged Everet to get it himſelf; and during the time he was after his horſe, the above ſervants were permitted to make their eſcape. Everit alſo ſays that Slavin called the ſervants fools for trying to eſcape by land, and told them they ought to have gone off by water to Norfolk. In all probability, they may attempt to paſs for ſailors. I will give a reward of FIVE POUNDS for each of them, if ſecured in any gaol, or if brought to me, in Weſtmoreland county.

RICHARD LEE.

On Monday the 23d of this inſtant (Auguſt) if fair, if not the next fair day, will be *LET*, to the loweſt undertaker

THE BUILDING OF A

CAUSEWAY

OVER SANDY BAY

RO. C. NICHOLAS,
WILLIAM NORWELL,
PHILIP JOHNSON,
DUDLEY RICHARDSON,
CHAMPION TRAVIS,
NATHANIEL BURWELL,
WILLIAM HOLT,
WILLIAM SPRATLEY.

FOR SALE,

THE houſe wherein Mr. Hanſen formerly kept ſtore, in Peterſburg, and in which Doctor Hall now reſides. Likewiſe three tracts of land, viz. one in Dinwiddie, about 25 miles from Peterſburg, containing 700 acres. Moſt of this tract is exceeding good for grain of all kinds, and the remainder may be laid off to great advantage in a meadow; on it is a new dwellinghouſe, kitchen, &c. Another in Halifax county, containing upwards of 2000 acres of good tobacco and corn land, on which I lately built a compleat griſtmill, &c. The third tract lies on the river Hyco, in Orange county, North Carolina, almoſt adjoining the Virginia line, and contains about 300 acres of as rich low ground as any in the colony. The times of payment will be made agreeable to the purchaſers.

ALEXANDER SHAW.

A SOBER, DILIGENT,

JOURNEYMAN BARBER,

WHO UNDERSTANDS

WIGMAKING AND HAIRDRESSING,

WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT

BY APPLYING TO WALTER LENOX,

IN *WILLIAMSBURG.*

*** *Or I would gladly purchaſe the remainder of a SERVANT's time, if he is well acquainted with the above buſineſs.* W. L.

JUST imported, in the London, Capt. Moſes Robertſon, from London, a cargo of well aſſorted GOODS, ſuited for the ſetting out a new ſtore. They are to be diſpoſed of, at a moderate credit, by the advertiſer. Letters conveyed to Mr. James Mills at Urbanna, or to Mr. A. Ritchie at Hobb's Hole, will be attended to by

JOHN MILLS.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Caroline county a Negro woman who calls herſelf MOLL, and ſays ſhe formerly belonged to Mr. William Bell, at Orange courthouſe, and that he ſold her to one Mr. Thornton; ſhe is about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 35 years old, has two remarkable ſcarcs in her face, extending from her eyes downwards, and is cloathed in cotton and brown linen, ſuch as is uſually given to Negroes. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take him away.

The GAOLER.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, in the upper end of James City county, about the laſt of June, a bright bay mare, about 14 hands high, has a ſwitch tail, trots and gallops, has a remarkable piece of white in her forehead, reſembling 2, was bred by Mr. John Davis, in ſaid county, and has no brand. If the ſaid mare is taken in New Kent, and brought to me, I will give TEN SHILLINGS, or TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken out of the ſaid county.

MARTHA DRUMMOND.

COMMITTED to Suſſex county gaol an outlandiſh Negro man, who cannot, or will not, tell his owner's name, and appears to have been in this country but a little time. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and has on the uſual cloathing of labouring Negroes. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take him away.

** JOHN BERRYMAN, Gaoler.